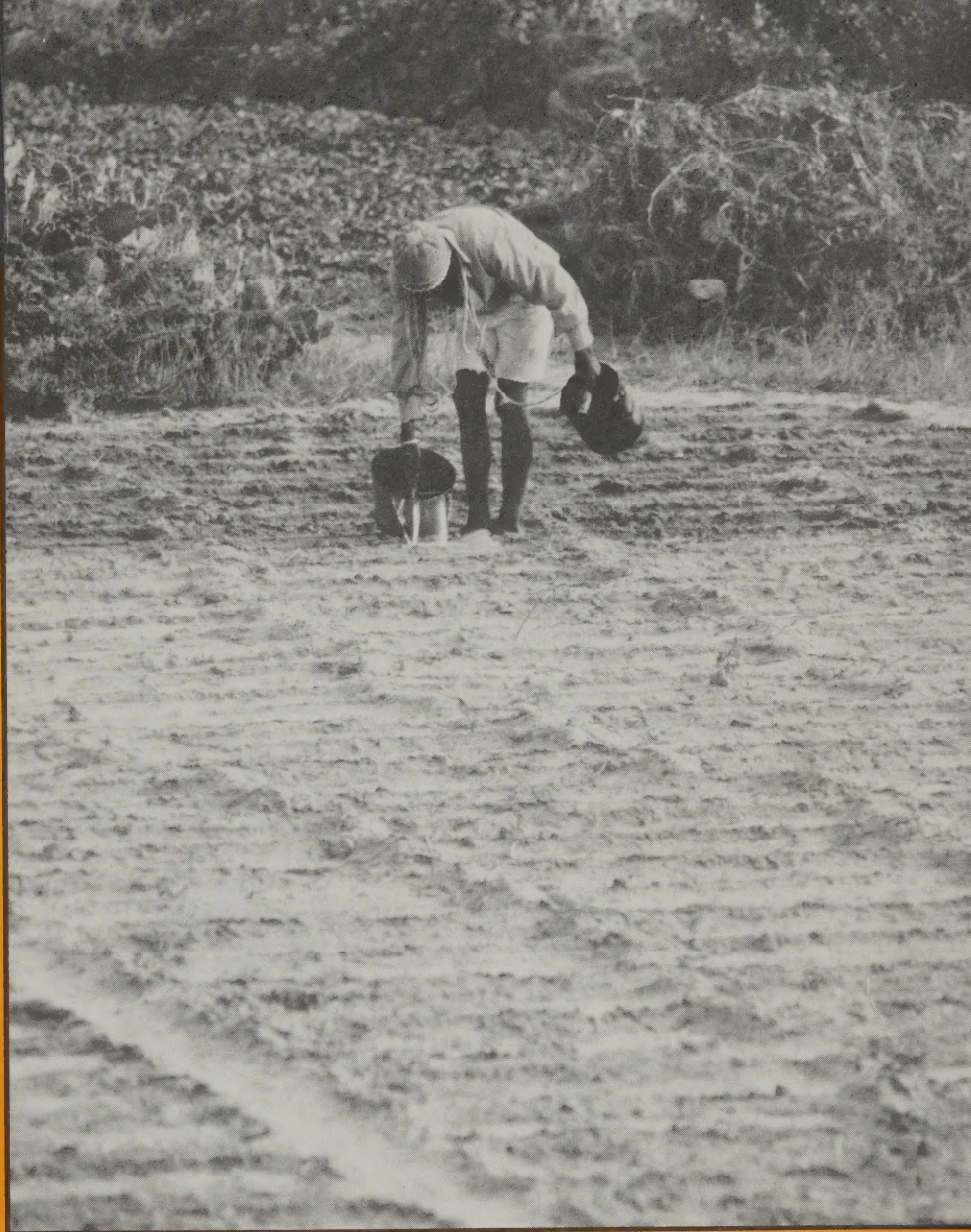


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Country Profile

Senegal

Canada

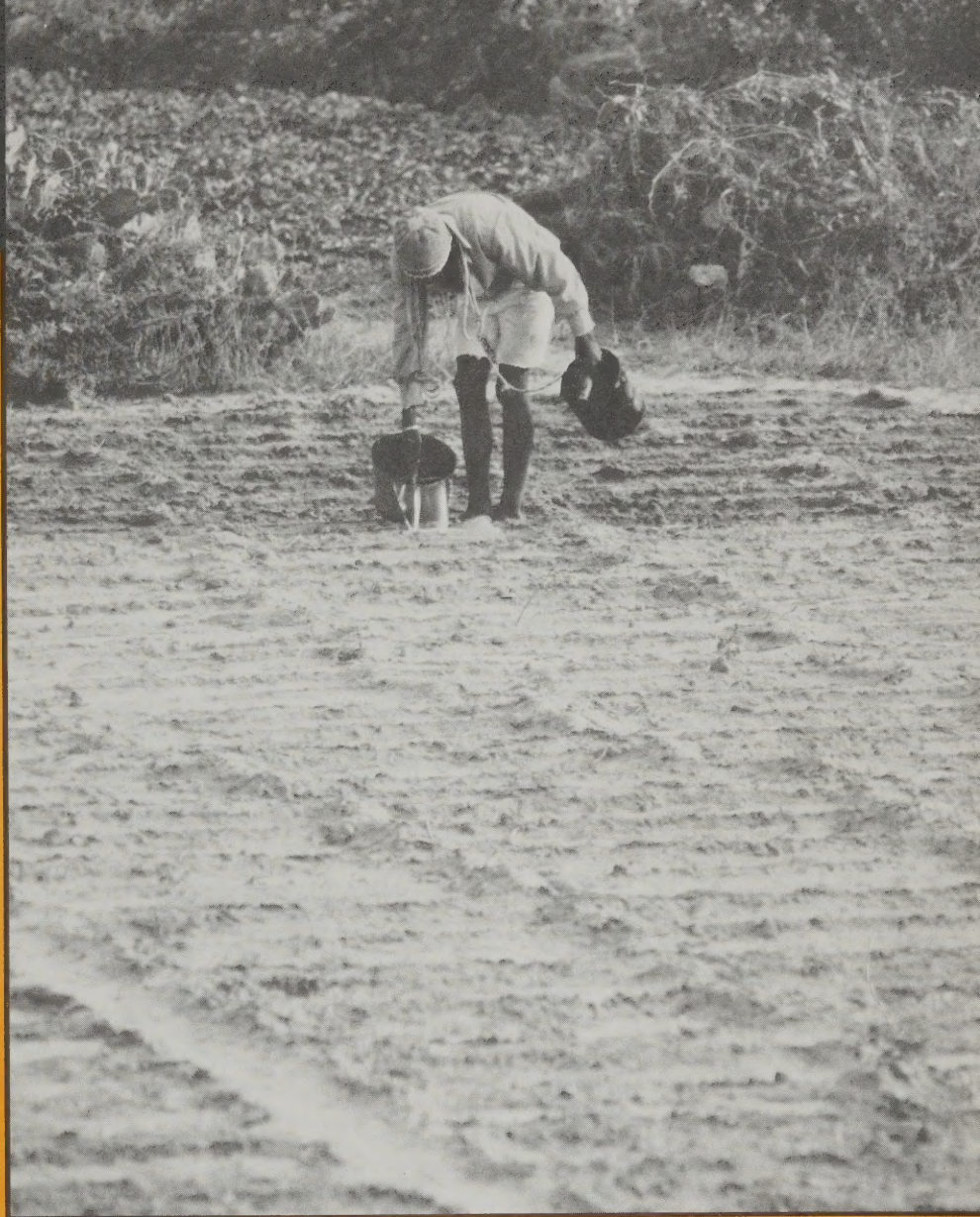


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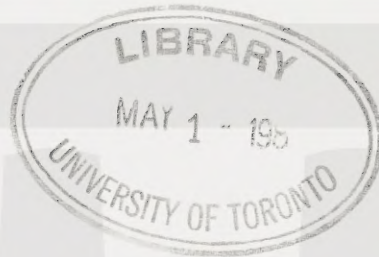
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Publications



Country Profile

Senegal

Canada



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COUNTRY PROFILE

Official name	Republic of Senegal
Capital	Dakar
Topography	flat and sandy terrain, culminating in the Fouta-Djalou elevation in the south eastern tip; five natural regions; vegetation - brush and savanna
Climate	cool on northern coast; hot and dry in the Sahel zone; rainy in the south
Principal crops	edible oils, cotton, subsistence cultures of millet, sorghum, rice and corn
Resources	fishing, mining (phosphates), petroleum
Official language	French
Other languages spoken	Wolof, Serer, Manding, Sarakole
Ethnic groups	Wolof, Serer, Toucouleurs, Diola, Manding, Bambara, Peul
Religions	Islam (85%), Christian, Animist
Date of Independence	April 4, 1960

COMPARATIVE DATA

	<u>Senegal</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Area	196,161 km ²	9,976,000 km ²
Population (1983)	6.2 million	24.9 million
Population density	31.6 persons/km ²	2.5/km ²
Urbanization (1983)	34%	75%
Ave. annual growth rate of population (1973-83)	2.8%	1.2%
	<u>Senegal</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Life expectancy at birth	46 years	76 years
Infant mortality rate (1983)	140/1000 live births	9/1000
Daily per capita calorie supply as % of requirement (1983)	101%	129%
Adult literacy rate	20%	99%
Enrolment in primary school as % of age group		
total	48%	104%
boys	58%	105%
girls	38%	103%
Percentage of labour force in:		
agriculture	77%	5%
industry	10%	29%
services	13%	66%
% population under 15 (1983)	44.6%	23.2%
GNP/capita (1983 US\$)	\$440	\$12,310
Ave. annual growth of GNP (1965-1983)	-0.5%	2.5%
Ave. annual inflation rate (1973-1983)	8.9%	9.4%
External public debt as % of GNP (1983)	61.2%	1.35%
Debt service as % of GNP (1983)	1.9%	4.96%
Principal exports	petroleum products, phosphates, peanut oil, seafood products	

Principal imports	energy products, food and consumer goods, semi-processed goods, manufacturing equipment
Principal commercial partners	France, Mauritius, Mali, Finland, Great Britain, U.S., Italy
Exports to Canada	cattle feed, airplane parts
Imports from Canada	sulphur, non-ferrous metals and alloys, construction machinery and tool machinery, transport materiel

Source: World Development Report, 1985, World Bank.

COUNTRY PROGRAMS

Overview of the Canadian Aid Program

The Canada-Senegal bilateral cooperation program had its beginnings in 1965 in the education sector; however, in 1973, it began a progressive shift towards more diversified assistance of a mainly economic nature: financing of refrigeration facilities, motorizing of canoes, a civil aviation project, a forest conservation project.

The three main thrusts of the CIDA program are designed to meet the most pressing of the country's needs:

- by contributing to the progressive reduction of the food deficit through support of rural and fisheries development programs;
- by supporting the forestry and energy sectors in the fight against deforestation and desertification;
- by developing the potential of local populations so that they may become both the main agents and the beneficiaries of the development programs.

Canadian aid is supplied through government-to-government (bilateral) cooperation, and through Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and non-profit institutions. Funds are also provided through industrial cooperation to encourage Canadian firms to set up businesses with Senegalese participation. Finally, Senegal also benefits from the large sums that Canada contributes to United Nations agencies and to international financial institutions.

Government-to-government cooperation is the main component of assistance. Between 1965 and 1985, expenditures for bilateral programs, including food aid, amounted to \$150 million. Most of the projects implemented over the past few years were financed by subsidies and involved the rural development, fisheries, forestry, energy and education sectors.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Key Sectors

Agriculture

Agriculture plays a role of prime importance both in the day-to-day lives of the Senegalese and in the national economy, yet ever since the big drought of a decade or so ago, agricultural production has been decreasing at an average rate of 4 per cent a year. Senegalese agriculture must cope with a series of structural, climatic and demographic constraints.

With regard to its structure, Senegalese agriculture is based mainly on the groundnut crop, which accounts for about 50 per cent of all agricultural production. The predominance of that export crop, from one end of the country to the other, has resulted in Senegal becoming a net importer of food products.

The climate in most of the country is not reliable enough to support rain-fed cultivation. The land, three quarters of which lies in the Sahel region, is periodically subjected to persistent drought. There were twice as many low-rainfall years in the past ten years as there were in the sixties. Moreover, the capacity of the environment to recover from these droughts is seriously hampered by the more intensive use of the land for agriculture and stock raising.

The demographic factor also has a limiting effect on the development of agricultural self-sufficiency. The number of inhabitants in rural zones has increased by almost 50 per cent since 1960. The density of occupancy in the southern groundnut basin and in Casamance is such that there is an average of less than 0.5 hectares of farmable land per person. Demographic projections indicate that the total population will reach 10.2 million persons by the year 2000, and that half of the additional four million people will be living in rural areas. In other words, the land will have to sustain twice as many people as in 1960.

To assist the country in its recovery efforts, CIDA is conducting, together with Canadian and Senegalese NGOs, a number of important projects in the rural development sector.

- CIDA is financing an integrated rural development project in Podor in northern Senegal. Canada is contributing \$4 million. The project in its entirety is being implemented by a Canadian NGO, the Canadian Hunger Foundation, with the cooperation of a major Senegalese NGO, the African Bureau for Development and Cooperation (OFADEC). It is expected that, at the end of the project, forty villages will be equipped with wells and troughs for livestock, 1200 hectares will be irrigated and 1500 million trees will have been planted in this semi-desert region. It is also planned that the farmers will manage agricultural production within their areas themselves.
- A second integrated rural development program is being implemented for CIDA by the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP) in three regions in the south. The three projects are being carried out jointly with three Senegalese NGOs. The first, in eastern Senegal, is associated with OFADEC; the second, in the N'DONDOL region, is being implemented with Caritas-Sénégal, and the third is being carried out in Casamance, by the Centre d'animateurs ruraux d'Afrique (CARA). These projects call for the establishment of nine new villages and for almost 2500 hectares of new land to be brought into production. A total of about 15,000 people will reap direct benefits from these efforts to increase food self-sufficiency in these regions.

Food Aid

To assist the country in overcoming its food deficit, CIDA makes an annual shipment of foodstuffs which are sold to local food processing cooperatives and industries. The money from the sale is deposited in a joint counterpart fund whose main purpose is to defray the local costs of Canada's program of cooperation with Senegal. In 1985, a portion of these funds was also spent in support of the introduction of the government's new agricultural policy. In 1984-85, food aid comprised

9000 tonnes of wheat and 1000 tonnes of skim milk powder worth a total of \$3.5 million. In 1985-86, the food aid program amounted to \$4 million.

Fisheries

Fishing, an important sector of the traditional economy, is in full expansion. It is the means of sustenance of an important segment of the consumer market: with an annual per capita consumption of 35 kg, the Senegalese is one of the top consumers of fish in Africa. This activity, however, remains 80 per cent traditional. Deep-sea fishing is by far the most significant, accounting for four fifths of the national production. Aware of the importance of this sector to the recovery of the Senegalese economy, CIDA is financing major projects in the fisheries sector.

- Commercialization of Traditional Fishing (CAPAS) 1976-1989 - \$12 million: The objective of CAPAS is to improve the quality and processing of the products of traditional fishing in Senegal in order to gradually extend the marketing of fish throughout the country.
- Protection and Monitoring of Fisheries (1981-1989) - \$10.8 million: This project is designed to preserve fishery resources through the implementation of an integrated protection and monitoring system for that activity.
- Master Plan for the South - Fisheries (1984-1986) - \$1.3 million: This project is designed to support the rational and harmonious development of fishing in the Sine-Saloum and Casamance regions through implementation of a master plan.
- Maritime Support for Fisheries Surveillance (1986-1987) - \$1 million: This project will contribute to the operationalizing of three high-speed surveillance craft.

Energy

Senegal is poor in conventional sources of energy: no coal, few hydrocarbons and hydro-electric installations. Moreover, the applications of solar and wind energy are limited. Production of electricity is entirely thermal. Almost all power generating plants operate on heavy oil or diesel fuel. Construction of a dam on the Senegal River should allow the country to lower its oil bill. This dam is part of a mega-project involving Senegal, Mali and Mauritania, and, financed by several sources, its aim is to develop the Senegal River. CIDA is participating in two projects in this initiative known as the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS):

- Manantali Dam (1982-1988) - \$33 million: Canadian participation includes the construction and installation of electromechanical equipment for a section of the dam.
- Ports and Ports of Call (1981-1986) - \$8.7 million: This contribution by Canada is for a feasibility study regarding the construction of two

ports and ten ports of call along the Senegal River, between Saint-Louis in Senegal and Kayes in Mali.

Canada has also contributed to the establishment of electrical infrastructures by constructing a main transmission line in the early 1980s. The two following projects will run their course, and then, in the future, Canadian cooperation will be oriented towards new and renewable energy:

- Study on Rural and Urban Electrification - Master Plan (1982-1986) - \$2,350,000: This project is intended to contribute to the development of the energy sector through the preparation of a national master plan for electricity. It also provides for several periods of technical training in Canada for Senegalese managers.
- Rural Electrification in the M'Bour Region (1984-1990) - \$5.4 million: The aim of this project is to construct sub-stations to link 24 villages to a main transmission line constructed with the support of CIDA funds. Electrification of the villages will foster the economic and social development of the inhabitants of these regions and will pave the way for development of a tourist industry in Petite Côte.

Forestry

The unprecedented drought, which has been going on for more than ten years, has had such catastrophic effects as the advancement of the desert and the degradation of pasture land in the northern part of the country. Furthermore, it threatens to feed brush and forest fires in the southern part of the country. The forest occupies about one fifth of the area of the country; however, it is a poor forest almost exclusively producing firewood and charcoal. Canadian activity in the forestry sector takes the form of three projects:

- Promotion and Preservation of the Forests in Casamance (1984-1989) - \$8.7 million: The aim of this project is to promote the preservation of the forest through prevention of brush fires, supply of firefighting equipment, and continuing education of rural communities with regard to the preservation of their forest heritage.
- Dune Stabilization Project (1984-1989) - \$800,000: The objective of this project is to protect the market gardening basins of Gandiolais by planting trees to prevent the sand from burying the farmers' harvests.
- Inventory and Development Project (1987-1990) - \$2.7 million: This project, still in the planning stages, will involve the inventory and management of four classified forests in the south of Senegal.

Institutional Support

Institutional support is provided through the assignment of Canadian experts and technical advisors to various departments of the Senegalese government in order to increase the capability of those agencies to plan and manage the economic sectors.

- Institutional Support to the Department of Industrial Development and Crafts (MDIA) (1984-1985) - \$300,000: This program has provided Senegal with the services of Canadian technical experts in the energy planning sector.
- Administrative and Technical Advisors (1983-1988) - \$1.2 million: The amount allocated to this activity is used by CIDA to dispatch Canadian administrative and technical advisors from the fisheries and forestry sectors, in addition to providing an advisor for management of the counterpart fund.

Education

Senegal devotes a sizeable portion of its budget to education. If we were to include the cultural and training sectors, almost 30 per cent of all the country's resources go to education. This effort has resulted in a sustained increase in enrolment at the primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. CIDA is supporting two projects in this field.

- Multi-year Scholarship Program (1982-1989) - \$2.9 million: This program allows students and trainees to enroll in training programs in Canada, in Senegal, or elsewhere in Africa; as a result, the Senegalese will be able to increase their participation in the planning and management of their development program.
- Thiès Polytechnical School (1970-1990) - \$ 60 million: The purpose of this project is to train engineers capable of designing and carrying out the civil and mechanical engineering work required for the rural and industrial development of Senegal and other nearby countries.

Other Fields

- Local Costs of Development Projects (1984-1985) - \$4 million: This special subsidy has been granted to help Senegal to cover the local costs of Canadian development projects.

Other Minor Projects

- Resumption of Fishing at Djifere (1984-1987) - \$490,000
- Mission-administered Fund (MAF) (1983-1985) - \$350,000
- Regeneration of Saline Soils (1983-1985) - \$180,000
- Ministerial conference on desertification (1984-1985) - \$50,000

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Through its Special Programs Branch, CIDA supports the initiatives of Canadian volunteer organizations. In fact, Senegal is a country of concentration for many such organizations. Some forty projects, worth more than \$10 million, are currently under way. NGOs contribute about \$4.5 million to these projects, and CIDA covers the difference of almost

\$6 million. The chief areas of activity are health, agriculture, rural and community development, education, fishing, housing and cooperatives. Oxfam Quebec, the Canadian UNICEF Committee, Club 2/3 Inc., Cardinal Léger and his Endeavours and the Canadian Hunger Foundation, are all non-governmental organizations assisting Senegal with its development.

International NGOs

CIDA allocated \$170,000 in 1984-85 to four projects initiated in Senegal by international NGOs.

Institutional Cooperation and Development Services

In 1984-85, CIDA paid \$1.5 million to Canadian institutions, cooperatives and unions for ten projects being carried out in Senegal. Among these agencies are Laval University, the University of Montreal, the Caisses populaires Desjardins, Ste-Justine Hospital, the Institute of International Communication, the Canadian Labour Congress and the Conseil des coopératives du Québec.

CIDA is also a participant in a program to send CECI (Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale) volunteers to Senegal. Twelve cooperants and a regional director were assigned to Senegal in 1984-85.

BUSINESS COOPERATION

As a means of interesting private enterprise in development programs in Senegal and of supporting them in their activities, CIDA paid \$0.5 million in 1984-85 to five Canadian firms for the conduct of preliminary studies. The level of financial assistance available varies with the planning status of each project. The objective of every firm receiving such benefits must be to set up an enterprise in Senegal jointly with a local partner.

CIDA is also funding a management training program at Montreal's Ecole des hautes études commerciales (HECV).

MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL ASSISTANCE

Canada contributes to various regional and international agencies, such as the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and the United Nations agencies aiding Senegal in its development effort. For example, the Canadian government announced in February 1985 that it was making an additional \$100 million available to the World Bank for the Special Fund for Africa. Senegal also receives an important share of the food distributed in countries subject to drought and famine by the United Nations World Food Program, to which Canada is an annual contributor.

Similarly, CIDA contributions to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and to UNICEF are indirectly supporting important development activities in Senegal.

CIDA contributes to the Special Development Program of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency of which Senegal is one beneficiary. It also provides funds to the Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities (AUPELF).

Finally, it contributes to CONFEJES (Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport), and to CONFEMEN (Conference of Ministers of Education), both of which are carrying out several projects in Senegal.

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